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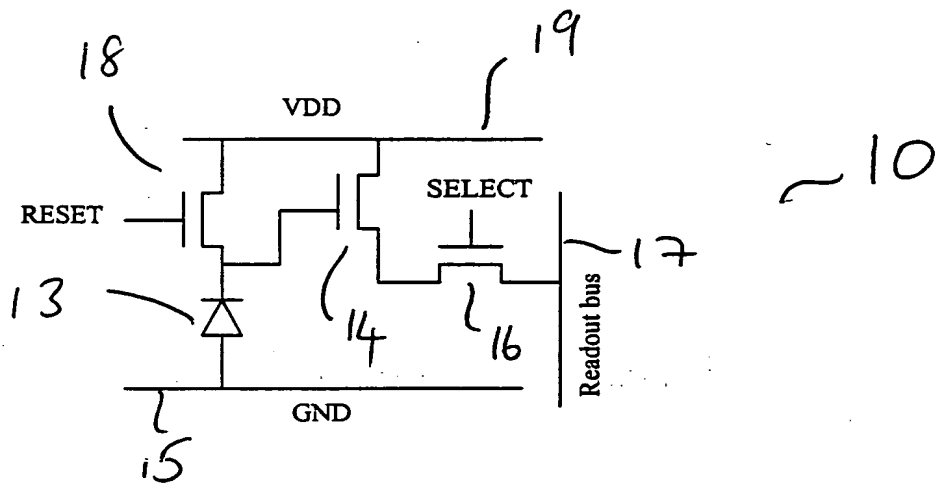


Fig. 1

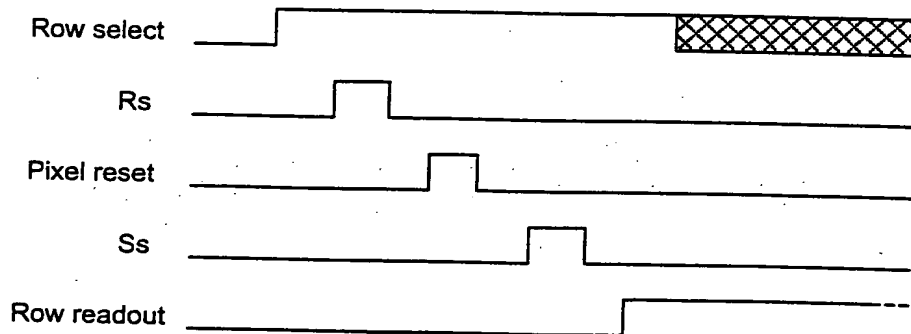
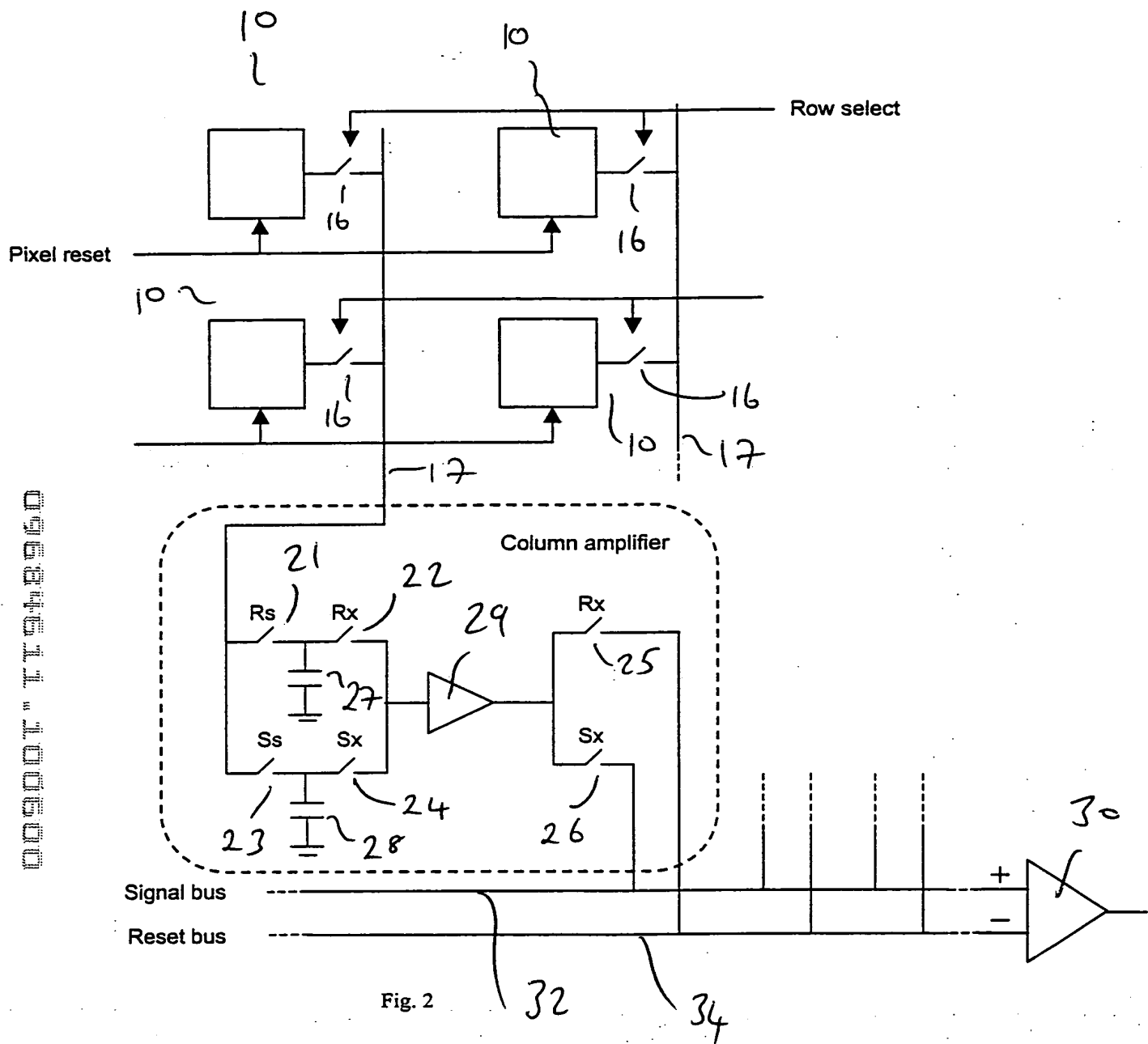


Fig. 3

Fig. 2



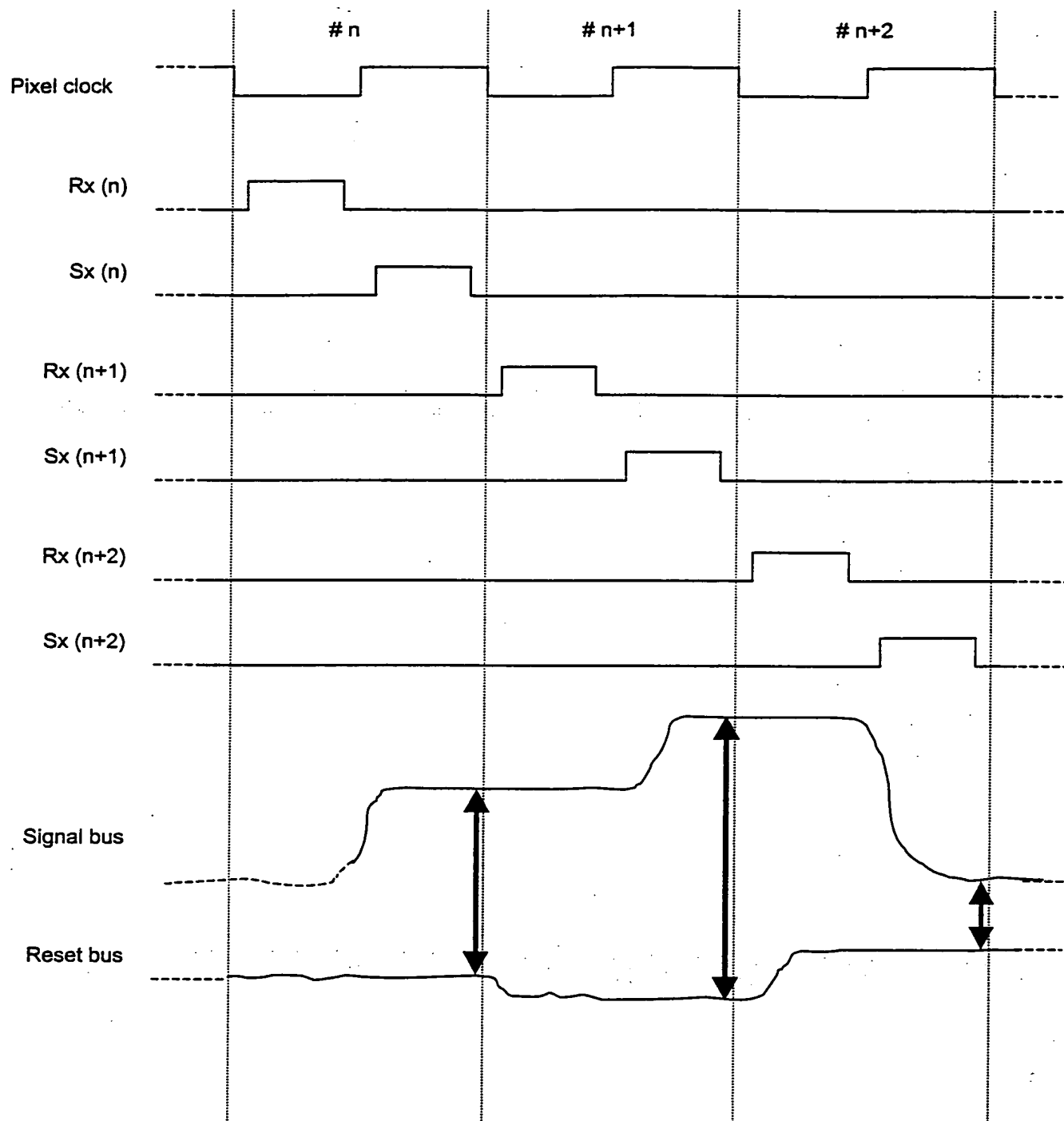


Fig. 4

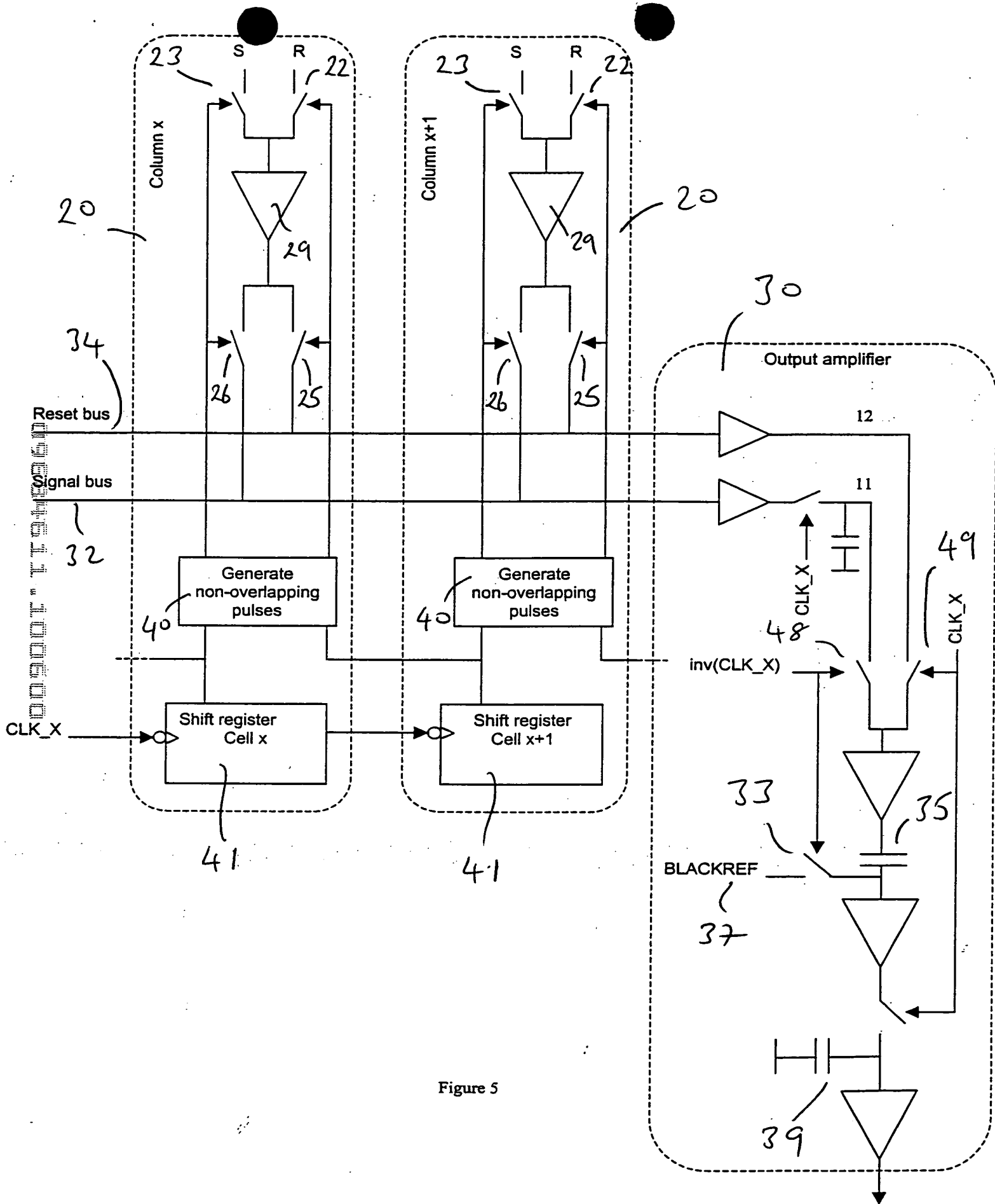


Figure 5

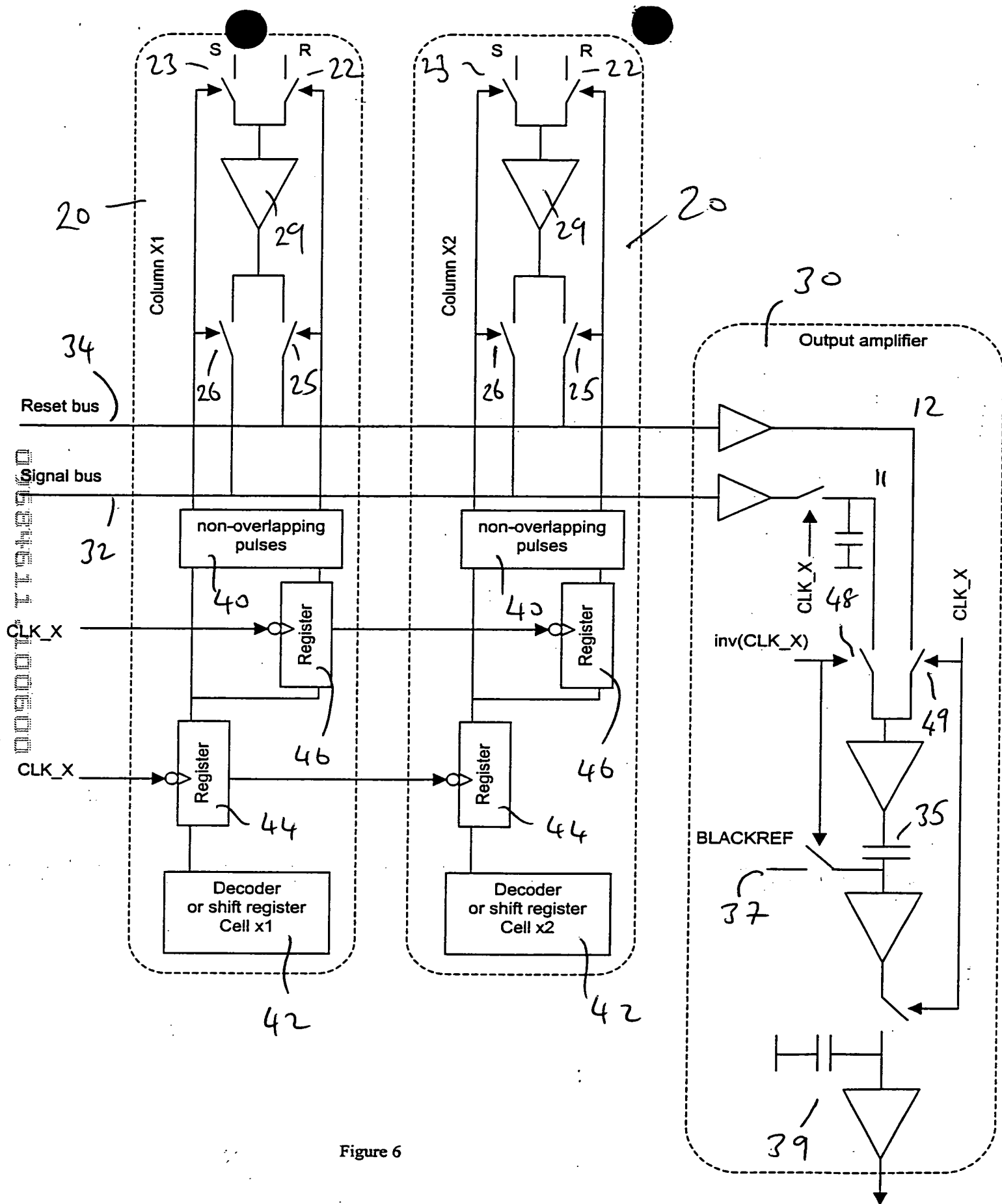


Figure 6

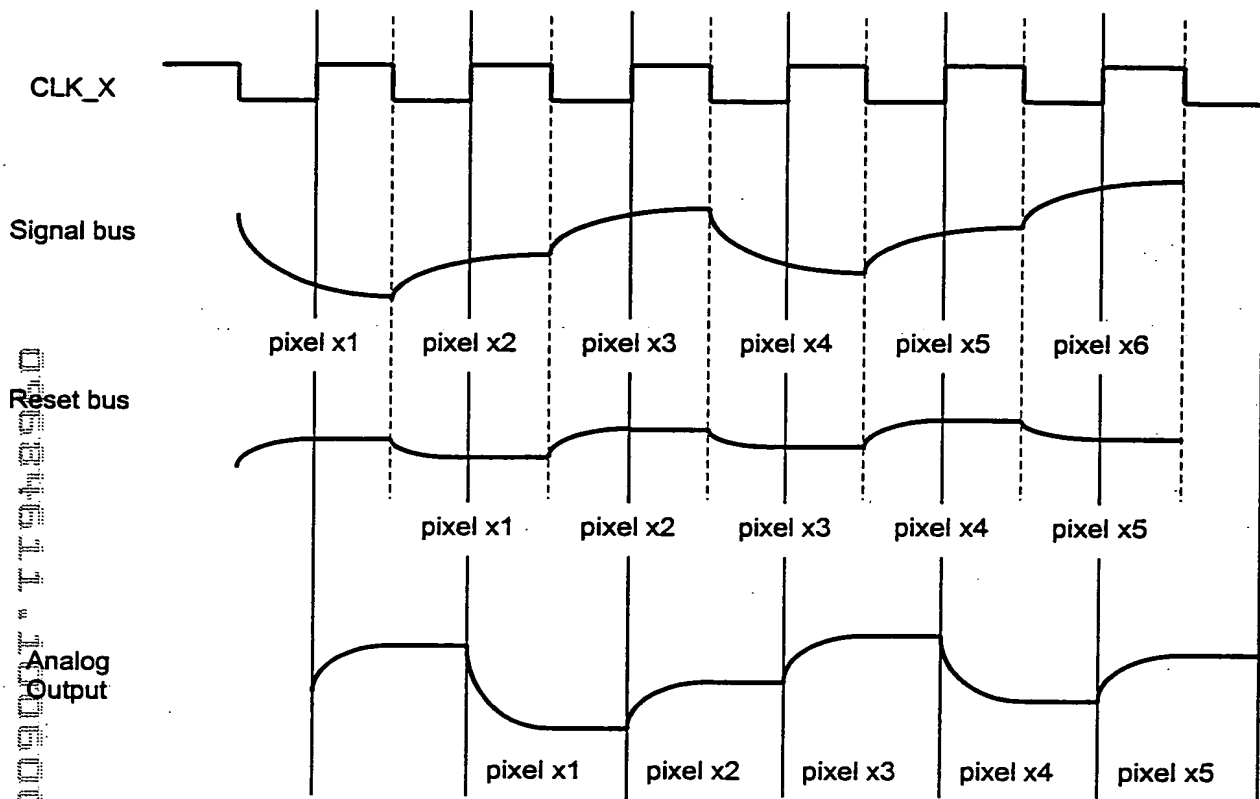


Fig. 7

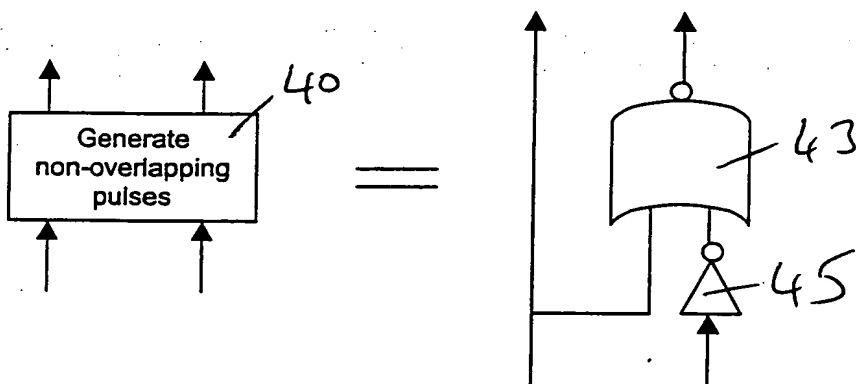


Fig. 8

The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a column amplifier and its connection to an output amplifier. The column amplifier, enclosed in a dashed box, features two input channels. The top channel consists of a resistor R_s in series with a switch D , followed by an inverter. The bottom channel consists of a resistor S_s in series with a switch D , followed by an inverter. The outputs of these inverters are labeled R_x and S_x . The R_x output is connected to the non-inverting input (+) of the output amplifier, while the S_x output is connected to the inverting input (-). The output amplifier, also in a dashed box, is a differential amplifier with two input transistors labeled E . The output of the output amplifier is shown as a single line.

Fig. 10 (PRIOR ART, generalized)

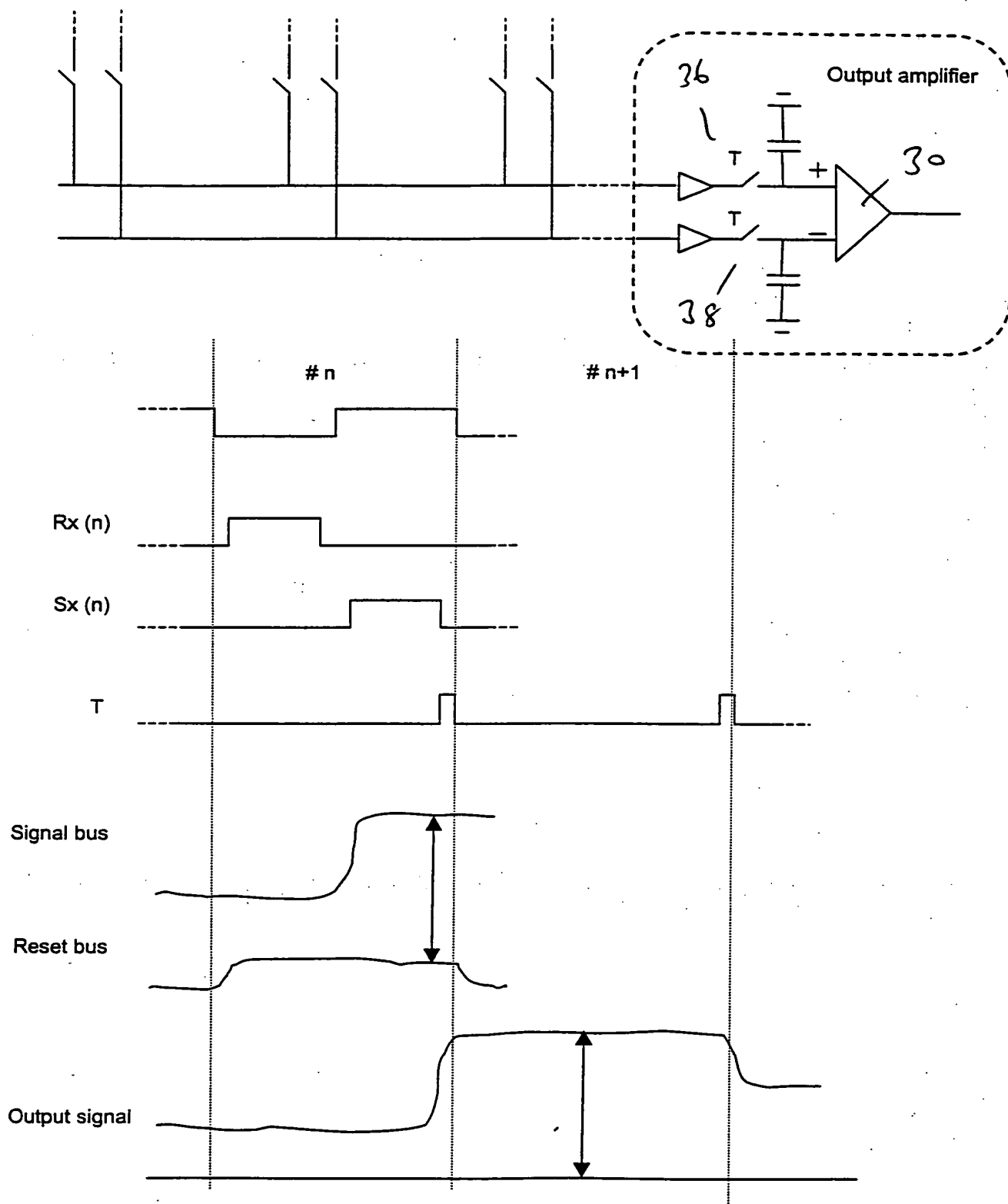


Fig. 11

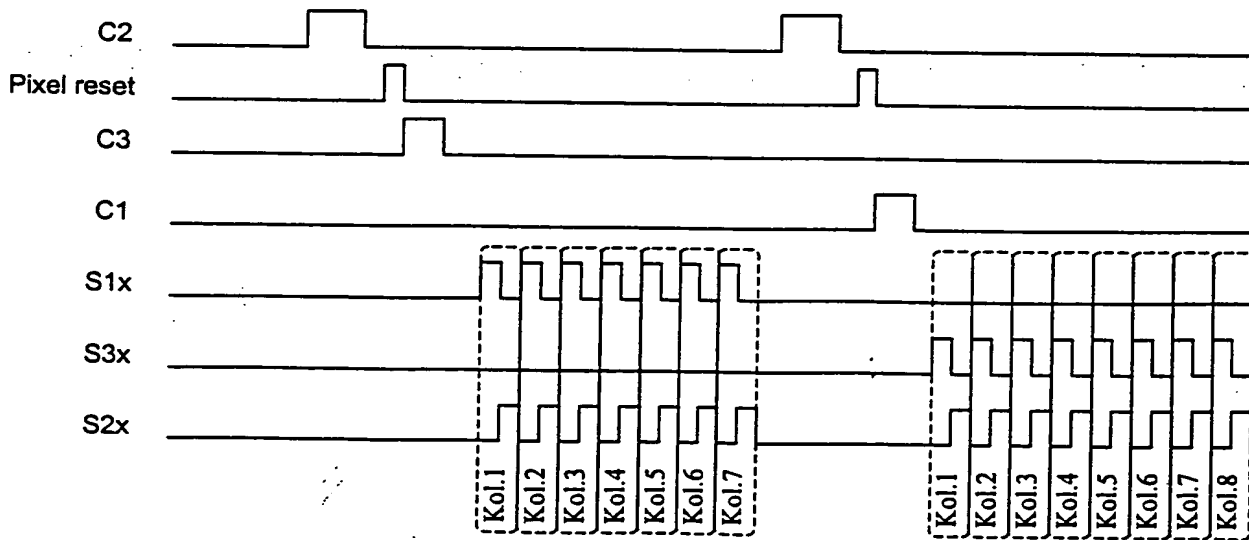
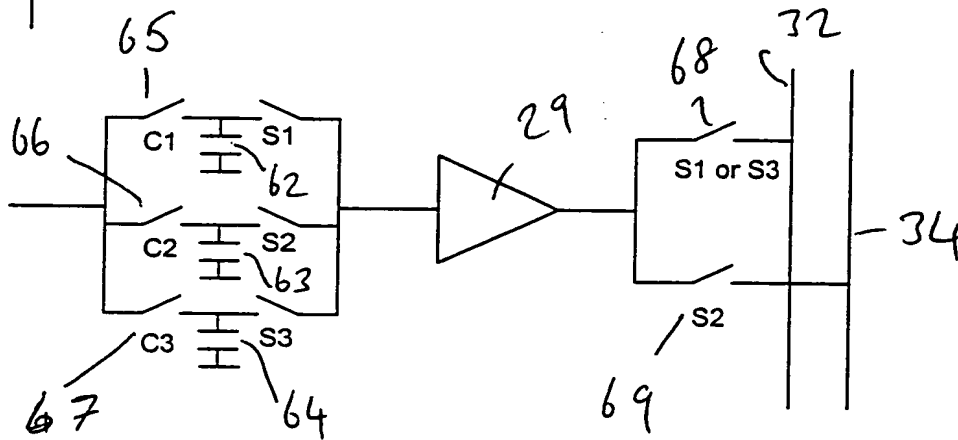
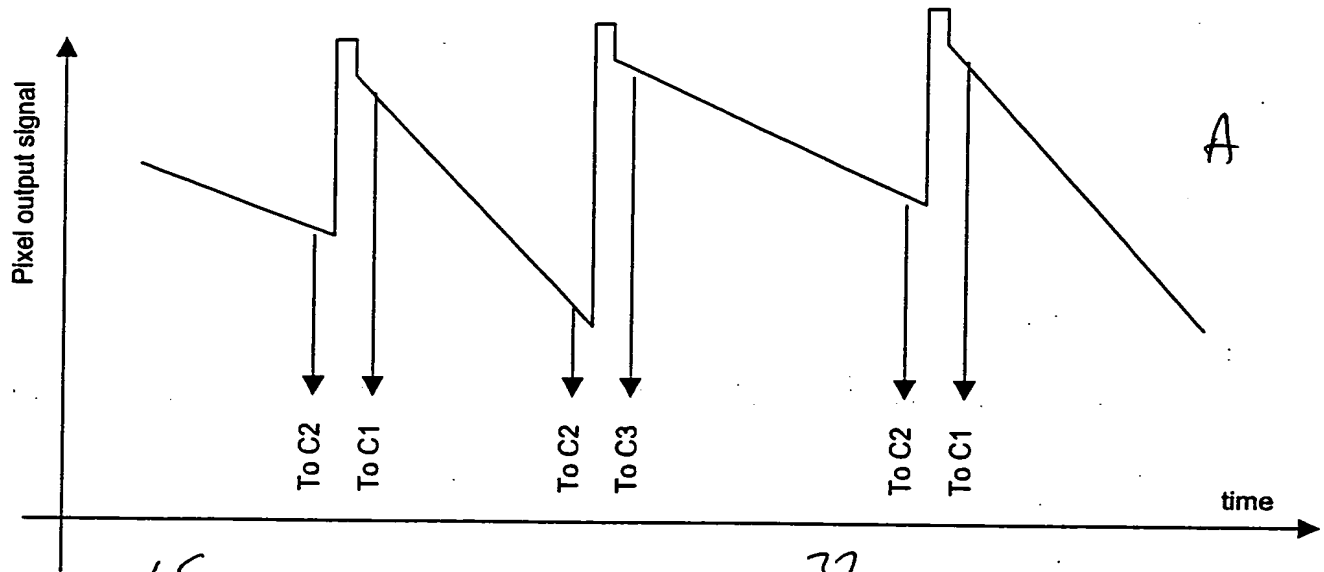


Fig. 12

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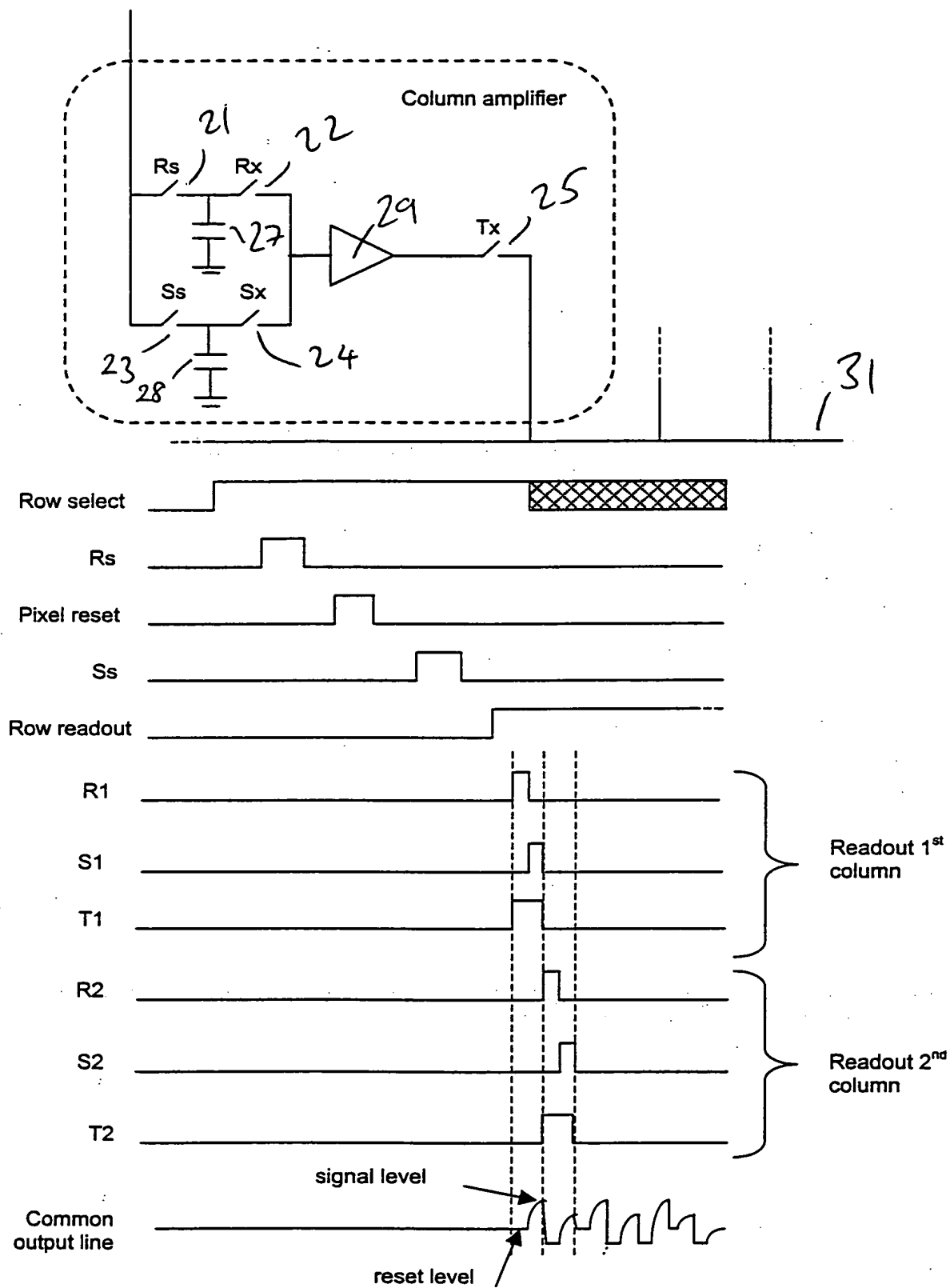


Fig. 13